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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

January 4, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR LESLIE G. DENEND, Special Assistant to the
Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs

SUBJECT: Toast

Attached for Dr. Brzezinski's information is a copy
of the toast that Dr. Brown intends to use in China Sunday.

Bob

Robert L. Bovey
Captain, USN
Military Assistant to the
Secretary of Defense

Attachment

10033

Pass to Z. Deng Xiaoping

Mr. Minister and Distinguished Guests:

On behalf of my wife and my colleagues, as well of myself, I extend my deepfelt thanks for your gracious welcome. We anticipate the days ahead with pleasure and with determination to make them fruitful. We look forward to our talks on vital matters of mutual concern, our visits to military units, and our contact with your people. Our discussions are based on the self-interest of each of our countries, which coincide in so many ways. At the same time, I believe that the friendships we make during the coming week will grow into relationships that contribute to world peace.

A little over a year ago, President Carter and Premier Hua announced that our two governments had agreed to recognize each other and to establish diplomatic relations. On that occasion, President Carter stated, "The change that I am announcing will be of great long-term benefit to the peoples of both our countries and China and to all the peoples of the world. Normalization and the expanded commercial and cultural relations that it will bring will contribute to the well being of our nation, to our own national interests, and it will also enhance the stability of Asia."

Since then, these high hopes for our new relationship have begun to be realized. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping made a successful and historic visit to the United States, and Vice President Mondale was welcomed by your great nation. Our

economic, cultural, and scientific relations have flourished. Our consultations on matters of common strategic concern have widened and deepened. The security of our two countries has been enhanced as a result of these expanding ties.

But we meet at a time of severe challenge to those fundamental principles which sustain a peaceful community of independent nations -- principles to which both of our countries are committed. In the Middle East, Iranian kidnapers backed by the Iranian Government hold American diplomatic personnel as hostages, contrary to the most fundamental rules of international conduct. In Southeast Asia, Vietnam, with Soviet backing, has invaded its neighbor Kampuchea, callously inflicting untold human suffering -- indeed genocide -- in the process. In Southwest Asia, the Soviet Union has committed aggression against one of its neighbors. It has invaded and is occupying that neighbor in an effort to subjugate the Moslem people of Afghanistan. It has overthrown a friendly government -- one with which it has a Peace and Friendship Treaty. It has had the President of that friendly government and his family executed; apparently the Soviets found them not friendly enough. In other areas, the Soviet Union is exacerbating local tensions and seeking to exploit them for its own strategic benefit. These developments test the resolve of all countries committed to the maintenance of a just world order. Under these circumstances, increased cooperation between China and

the U.S. can be an important -- and is a needed -- element in the maintenance of global tranquility.

Improved relations between China and the U.S. are not directed against any third country, though the action of others will affect the nature of our relationship. In the course of the past eight years, the PRC and the U.S. have discovered that we have no reason to be enemies, and we have compelling reasons to be friends. Previously our two nations dissipated much energy and resources by planning and arming for the contingency of conflict with each other. This abnormal situation diminished our ability to deal with the real threats to our security. But now the United States recognizes its stake in a secure, strong, peaceful, and friendly China. And we believe that China benefits from a powerful, confident, and globally engaged America.

Indeed, we both seek a peaceful environment -- we because we have much to lose from a world of disorder and strife; you because rapid modernization requires stability and peace. Such a world -- in which diplomats are able to reconcile differences among nations without fear for their personal safety and in which weak and small nations have no fear of military domination or invasion by outside powers in the name of 'Peace and Friendship' -- is essential not only for China and the United States, but for all nations that seek to preserve their independence and enhance their material well being.

With these considerations in mind, I have come to China, at your kind invitation and at President Carter's request, to broaden the security dialogue between our two governments and to exchange views on how we might facilitate wider cooperation on security matters in the future.

For some years we have exchanged general perspectives on international political and security affairs as well as on specific issues of mutual concern. These discussions have improved our understanding of world affairs, limited disagreements in areas where our positions differ, and maximized opportunities for parallel actions where our interests converge. I believe we should continue to broaden these exchanges. It is particularly important that we discuss the situation in Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Indochina, and Northeast Asia.

The stability we both seek can best be attained if restraint, regularity, and predictability exist in the production and deployment of arms. For that reason, George Seignious, the head of our Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has accompanied me, and will participate in our discussion of arms control issues and hold separate talks with his Chinese counterparts.

We have begun to realize the benefits of contacts between our defense attaches. I am prepared to discuss arrangements for expanding such professional contacts and exchanges.

Cooperation in all of these areas offers mutual benefits. It threatens no third party. It reflects no intent to provoke any nation. But it should remind others that if they threaten the shared interests of the United States and China, we can respond with complementary actions in the field of defense as well as diplomacy. It should remind them that both the U.S. and the PRC intend to remain strong and secure and to defend our vital interests.

Mr. Minister, as the first American Secretary of Defense to visit China, I bring an awareness of the important strategic concerns we share; a conviction that if we consult closely, remain vigilant to dangers, and husband our strength, aggression which could precipitate global conflict can be deterred; and a willingness to share with you assessments of the military challenges we face, and the efforts we are mustering to counter them.

Mr. Minister, I have looked forward to this visit with keen anticipation. I know that our discussions will be productive. And I ask all present now to join me in a toast - to the health of Premier Hua, of Vice Premier Deng, of Defense Minister Xu, our Chinese hosts, the Chinese people; and to the peace and security of the world that our further cooperation can do so much to strengthen.

MEI ZHONG YOUI WAN SUI! GAN BEI

LONG LIVE SINO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP! BOTTOMS UP!